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OFFICE OF PETITIONS

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In re Patent of Iki et al.	:	DECISION ON REQUEST FOR
Patent No. 7,951,142	:	RECONSIDERATION OF
Issued: May 31, 2011	:	PATENT TERM ADJUSTMENT &
Application No. 10/766,894	:	NOTICE OF INTENT TO
Filed: January 30, 2004	:	ISSUE CERTIFICATE OF
Atty Docket No. 00167-0491001/	:	CORRECTION
PT-2634-US	:	

This is in response to the APPLICATION FOR PATENT TERM ADJUSTMENT UNDER 37 CFR § 1.705(d)," filed August 1, 2011. Patentees request that the patent term adjustment indicated on the above-identified patent be corrected to indicate that the term of the above-identified patent is extended or adjusted by one thousand seventeen (1017) days.

The petition is **GRANTED TO THE EXTENT INDICATED HEREIN**. The patent term adjustment is corrected to indicate that the term of the above-identified patent is extended or adjusted by **eight hundred eighty-six (886)** days.

On May 31, 2011, the above-identified application matured into U.S. Patent No. 7,951,142, with a revised patent term adjustment of 944 days. On August 1, 2011, patentees timely submitted a petition for reconsideration of patent term adjustment (with required fee), asserting that the correct number of days of Patent Term Adjustment is 1017 days.

Pursuant to their duty of good faith and candor to the Office, patentees disclose the Office failed to enter a 58 day period of reduction, pursuant to 37 CFR 1.704(c)(8), for an Information Disclosure Statement filed on January 20, 2010. After applicants filed a proper reply on November 23, 2009 to a final Office action, applicants submitted a supplemental reply or paper in the form of an Information Disclosure Statement (IDS) on January

20, 2010. The record does not support a conclusion that the examiner expressly requested the filing of the IDS. Further, a review of the IDS, filed January 20, 2010, reveals that applicants did not include a statement under 37 CFR 1.704(d).¹ Thus, applicants failed to engage in reasonable efforts to conclude prosecution of the application. The patent term adjustment should have been reduced by 58 days pursuant to 37 CFR 1.704(c)(8), counting the number of days beginning on the day after the date the initial reply was filed, November 24, 2009, and ending on the date that the IDS was filed, January 20, 2010. Accordingly, a period of reduction of 58 days will be entered.

Patentees argue that the Director erred in the calculation of patent term adjustment by subtracting from the period of B Delay a period of time that was not "consumed by continued examination of the application." The first Request for Continued Examination (RCE) was filed on April 26, 2007. On January 21, 2011, the Office mailed a Notice of Allowance. Patentees argue no continued examination took place during the 131 day period from January 21, 2011 (the mailing date of the Notice of Allowance) until May 31, 2011 (the date the patent issued). Thus, patentees argue 131 days should have been added to the 85 days accorded by the Director for the B Delay period (beginning January 31, 2007 and ending on April 25, 2007, the day before the first RCE was filed).

Patentees conclude that the correct patent term adjustment is 1017 days (the sum of 913 days of "A delay" and 216 days of "B delay" minus 112 days of Applicant delay).

¹ Pursuant to 37 CFR § 1.704(d):

A paper containing only an information disclosure statement in compliance with §§ 1.97 and 1.98 will not be considered a failure to engage in reasonable efforts to conclude prosecution (processing or examination) of the application under paragraphs (c)(6), (c)(8), (c)(9), or (c)(10) of this section if it is accompanied by a statement that each item of information contained in the information disclosure statement was first cited in any communication from a foreign patent office in a counterpart application and that this communication was not received by any individual designated in § 1.56(c) more than thirty days prior to the filing of the information disclosure statement. This thirty-day period is not extendable.

RELEVANT STATUTE AND REGULATIONS

The statutory basis for calculation of "B delay" is 35 U.S.C. 154(b)(1)(B) GUARANTEE OF NO MORE THAN 3-YEAR APPLICATION PENDENCY, which provides that:

Subject to the limitations under paragraph (2), if the issue of an original patent is delayed due to the failure of the United States Patent and Trademark Office to issue a patent within 3 years after the actual filing date of the application in the United States, not including -

(i) any time consumed by continued examination of the application requested by the applicant under section 132(b);

(ii) any time consumed by a proceeding under section 135(a), any time consumed by the imposition of an order under section 181, or any time consumed by appellate review by the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences or by a Federal court; or

(iii) any delay in the processing of the application by the United States Patent and Trademark Office requested by the applicant except as permitted by paragraph (3)(C), the term of the patent shall be extended 1 day for each day after the end of that 3-year period until the patent is issued.

The implementing regulation, 37 CFR 1.702(b) provides that:

Subject to the provisions of 35 U.S.C. 154(b) and this subpart, the term of an original patent shall be adjusted if the issuance of the patent was delayed due to the failure of the Office to issue a patent within three years after the date on which the application was filed under 35 U.S.C. 111(a) or the national stage commenced under 35 U.S.C. 371(b) or (f) in an international application, but not including:

(1) Any time consumed by continued examination of the application under 35 U.S.C. 132(b);

(2) Any time consumed by an interference proceeding under 35 U.S.C. 135(a);

(3) Any time consumed by the imposition of a secrecy order under 35 U.S.C. 181;

(4) Any time consumed by review by the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences or a Federal court; or

(5) Any delay in the processing of the application by the Office that was requested by the applicant.

OPINION

Patentees' arguments have been considered, but not found persuasive. The Office calculated the period of "B delay" pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 154(b)(1)(B)(i) and 37 CFR 1.702(b)(1) as 4 days based on the application having been filed under 35 U.S.C. 111(a) on January 30, 2004 and the patent not having issued as of the day after the three year date, January 31, 2007, and a request for continued examination being filed on April 26, 2007. In other words, the 131-day period beginning on the date of mailing of the notice of allowance to the date of issuance of the patent was considered time consumed by continued examination of an application under 35 U.S.C. 132(b) and was not included in the "B delay."

The Office's calculation of "B delay" is correct. The "B delay" is an adjustment entered if the issuance of the patent was delayed due to the failure of the Office to issue a patent within three years after the date on which the application was filed. However, the adjustment does not include, among other things, any time consumed by continued examination of the application at the request of the applicant under 35 U.S.C. 132(b)². So, with respect to calculating the "B delay" where applicant has filed a request for continued examination, the period of adjustment is the number of days, if any, in the period beginning on the day after the date that is three years after the date on which the application was filed under 35 U.S.C. 111(a) or the national stage commenced under 35 U.S.C. 371(b) or (f) in an international application and ending on the

² Pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 132(b), 37 CFR 1.114 provides for continued examination of an application, as follows:

(a) If prosecution in an application is closed, an applicant may request continued examination of the application by filing a submission and the fee set forth in § 1.17(e) prior to the earliest of:

(1) Payment of the issue fee, unless a petition under § 1.313 is granted;

(2) Abandonment of the application; or

(3) The filing of a notice of appeal to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit under 35 U.S.C. 141, or the commencement of a civil action under 35 U.S.C. 145 or 146, unless the appeal or civil action is terminated.

(b) Prosecution in an application is closed as used in this section means that the application is under appeal, or that the last Office action is a final action (§ 1.113), a notice of allowance (§ 1.311), or an action that otherwise closes prosecution in the application.

date a patent was issued, but not including the number of days in the period beginning on the date on which a request for continued examination of the application under 35 U.S.C. 132(b) was filed and ending on the date the patent was issued.

Further, counting the period of time excluded from the "B delay" for the filing of a request for continued examination under 35 U.S.C. 132(b), from the date on which the request for continued examination is filed to the date the patent is issued is proper. Patentee does not dispute that time consumed by continued examination of an application under 35 U.S.C. 132(b) is properly excluded and that the calculation of the excluded period begins on the date of filing of the request for continued examination. At issue is what further processing or examination beyond the date of filing of the request for continued examination is not any time consumed by continued examination of the application under 35 U.S.C. 132(b). The USPTO indicated in September of 2000 in the final rule to implement the patent term adjustment provisions of the AIPA that once a request for continued examination under 35 U.S.C. 132(b) and 37 CFR 1.114 is filed in an application, any further processing or examination of the application, including granting of a patent, is by virtue of the continued examination given to the application under 35 U.S.C. 132(b) and CFR 1.114. See Changes to Implement Patent Term Adjustment under Twenty-Year Patent Term, 65 Fed. Reg. 56366, 56376 (Sept. 18, 2000) (response to comment 8). Thus, the excluded period begins with the filing of the request for continued examination and ends with the issuance of the patent.

Patentees' argument that the period of time after the issuance of a notice of allowance on a request for continued examination is not "any time consumed by continued examination requested by the applicant under section 132(b)" within the meaning of 35 U.S.C. 154(b)(1)(B)(i) is not availing. This limitation is not supported by the statutory language. Garcia v. United States, 469 U.S. 70, 75 (1984) ("only the most extraordinary showing of contrary intentions from [legislative history] would justify a limitation on the 'plain meaning' of the statutory language"). BP Am. Prod. Co. v. Burton, 549 U.S. 84, 91 (2006) ("Unless otherwise defined, statutory terms are generally interpreted in accordance with their ordinary meaning"). The statute provides for a guarantee of no more than 3-year application pendency, by providing for an adjustment in the patent term.

First, "Subject to the limitations of paragraph (2)," means that the limitations of paragraph 2 apply to this paragraph's adjustment of patent term. That is, the day-to-day extension of

patent term for pendency beyond the 3 year period is restricted as follows: 1) "B delay" cannot accrue for days of "A delay" that overlap, 2) the patent term cannot be extended beyond disclaimed term, and 3) the period of adjustment, including accrued "B delay," will be reduced for applicant delay.

Second, "if the issue of an original patent is delayed due to the failure of the United States Patent and Trademark Office to issue a patent within 3 years after the actual filing date of the application in the United States," meaning that the condition must first occur that the issuance of an original patent (35 U.S.C. 153), not merely the issuance of a notice of allowance, is delayed due to the Office's failure to issue a patent (sign and record a patent grant in the name of the United States), not merely mail a notice of allowance, within 3 years after the actual filing date of the application in the United States. This provision gives the Office a three-year period to issue a patent (sign and record a patent grant in the name of the United States) after the application filing date before an adjustment will accrue for "B delay."

Third, "not including- (i) any time consumed by continued examination of the application requested by the applicant under section 132(b); (ii) any time consumed by a proceeding under section 135(a), any time consumed by the imposition of an order under section 181, or any time consumed by appellate review by the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences or by a Federal court; or (iii) any delay in the processing of the application by the United States Patent and Trademark Office requested by the applicant except as permitted by paragraph (3)(C), meaning that the three-year period does not include "any time consumed by" or "any delay in processing," as specified in clauses (i)-(iii). This language correlates to 35 U.S.C. 154(b)(1)(A) which likewise provides the basis for determining the period given the Office to take the specified actions before an adjustment will accrue for "A delay" (e.g., extended for 1 day after the day after the period specified in clauses (i)-(iv)).

Furthermore, these clauses are interpreted using their ordinary meanings. Nonetheless, the context of the legislation should be considered. As stated in Wyeth v. Dudas, 580 F.Supp.2d 138 (D.D.C., September 30, 2008), because the clock for calculating the 20-year patent term begins to run on the filing date, and not on the day the patent is actually granted, some of the effective term of a patent is consumed by the time it takes to prosecute the application. To mitigate this effect, the statute, *inter alia*, grants adjustments of patent term whenever

the patent prosecution takes more than three years, regardless of the reason. The time consumed by prosecution of the application includes every day the application is pending before the Office from the actual filing date of the application in the United States until the date of issuance of the patent. The time it takes to prosecute the application ends not with the mailing of the notice of allowance, but with the issuance of the patent.

Thus, not including "any time consumed by" means not including any days used to prosecute the application as specified in clauses (i)-(ii)³. Clause (i) specifies "any time consumed by continued examination of the application requested by the applicant under section 132(b)." Clause (ii) specifies "any time consumed by a proceeding under section 135(a), any time consumed by the imposition of an order under section 181, or any time consumed by appellate review by the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences or by a Federal court." "Time" in the context of this legislation throughout refers to days.

"Consumed by" means used by or used in the course of. *Websters Collegiate Dictionary*, (11th ed.). The "any" signifies that the days consumed by are "any" of the days in the pendency of the application, and not just days that occur after the application has been pending for 3 years. As such, "any time consumed by" refers to any days used in the course of 1) continued examination of the application under section 132(b) (the filing of a request for continued examination), 2) interference proceedings, 3) secrecy orders, and 4) appellate review. Thus, that 3-year period given to the Office to issue a patent before an adjustment will accrue for "B delay" does not include any days used in the course of or any time consumed by clauses (i)-(ii), including any time consumed by the filing of a request for continued examination.

Fourth, "the term of the patent shall be extended 1 day for each day after the end of that 3-year period until the patent is issued" meaning that the consequence of this failure is that after "the end of that 3-year period" an additional 1 day of

³ Clause (iii) provides for not including (iii) any delay in the processing of the application by the United States Patent and Trademark Office requested by the applicant except as permitted by paragraph (3)(C), the term of the patent shall be extended 1 day for each day after the end of that 3-year period until the patent is issued. It is noted that paragraph (3)(C) allows with an adequate showing by applicant for reinstatement of no more than 3 months of the patent term reduced for applicant delay in taking in excess of three months to respond.

patent term will accrue for each day that the application is pending until the day the patent is issued.

The "time consumed by" or used in the course of the continued examination of the application requested by the applicant under section 132(b) does not end until issuance of the patent. 35 U.S.C. 132(b) was enacted under the same title, the "American Inventors Protection Act of 1999," as 35 U.S.C. 154(b). Section 4403 of the AIPA amended 35 U.S.C. § 132 to provide, at the request of the applicant, for continued examination of an application for a fee (request for continued examination or RCE practice), without requiring the applicant to file a continuing application under 37 CFR 1.53(b) or a continued prosecution application (CPA) under 37 CFR 1.53(d). Thus, clause (i) is different from clause (ii) in that clause (i) refers to an examination process whereas clause (ii) refers to time consumed by proceedings (interferences, secrecy orders and appeals) in an application.

By nature, the time used in the course of the examination process continues to issuance of the patent. The examination process involves examining the application to ascertain whether it appears that the applicant is entitled to a patent under the law. See 35 U.S.C. 131 ("[t]he Director shall cause an examination to be made of the application and the alleged new invention; and if on such examination it appears that the applicant is entitled to a patent under the law, the Director shall issue a patent therefor"). If on examination it appears that the applicant is entitled to a patent, the USPTO issues a notice of allowance. See 35 U.S.C. 151 ("[i]f it appears that applicant is entitled to a patent under the law, a written notice of allowance of the application shall be given or mailed to the applicant"). If on examination it appears that the applicant is not entitled to a patent, the USPTO issues a notice (an Office action) stating the applicable rejection, objection, or other requirement, with the reasons therefor. See 35 U.S.C. 132 ("[w]henever, on examination, any claim for a patent is rejected, or any objection or requirement made, the Director shall notify the applicant thereof, stating the reasons for such rejection, or objection or requirement, together with such information and references as may be useful in judging of the propriety of continuing the prosecution of his application"). Neither the issuance of a notice of allowance nor the insurance of an Office action terminates the examination process. If after the issuance of an Office action under 35 U.S.C. 132 it subsequently appears that the applicant is entitled to a patent (e.g., in response to an argument or amendment by the

applicant), the USPTO will issue a notice of allowance. Conversely, if after the issuance of a notice of allowance under 35 U.S.C. 151 it subsequently appears that the applicant is not entitled to a patent (e.g., in response to information provided by the applicant or uncovered by the USPTO), the USPTO will withdraw the application from issuance and issue an Office action under 35 U.S.C. 132 stating the applicable rejection, objection, or other requirement, with the reasons therefor.

As held in Blacklight Power, the USPTO's responsibility to issue a patent containing only patentable claims does not end with the issuance of a notice of allowance under 35 U.S.C. 151. See BlackLight Power, Inc. v. Rogan, 295 F.3d 1269, 1273 (Fed. Cir. 2002). Rather, if there is any substantial, reasonable ground within the knowledge or cognizance of the Director as to why an application should not issue, it is the USPTO's duty to refuse to issue the patent even if a notice of allowance has previously been issued for the application. See In re Drawbaugh, 9 App. D.C. 219, 240 (D.C. Cir 1896).

Moreover, the applicant continues to be engaged in the examination process after the mailing of the notice of allowance. 37 CFR 1.56 makes clear that the applicant has a duty to disclose information material to patentability as long as the application is pending before the USPTO (i.e., until a patent is granted or the application is abandoned). See 37 CFR 1.56(a) ("[t]he duty to disclose information exists with respect to each pending claim until the claim is cancelled or withdrawn from consideration, or the application becomes abandoned"). 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98 provide for the consideration of information submitted by the applicant after a notice of allowance has been mailed. See 37 CFR 1.97(d). In addition, 37 CFR 1.312 provides for the amendment of an application after a notice of allowance has been mailed. In fact, the request for examination procedures⁴ permit the filing of a request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114 even after the issuance of a notice of allowance under 35 U.S.C. 151. See 37 CFR 1.114(a)(1).

As the examination process does not terminate with the mailing of the notice of allowance, the time consumed by continued examination requested by the applicant under section 132(b) does not terminate with the mailing of the notice of allowance. All the time the application is pending from the date of filing of the request for continued examination to the mailing of the

⁴ Thus, on occasion, even where a request for continued examination has already been filed and a notice of allowance issued pursuant to that request, applicant may file a further request for continued examination.

notice of allowance through issuance of the patent is a consequence of the filing of the request for continued examination. Further action by the Office is pursuant to that request. Applicant has gotten further prosecution of the application without having to file a continuing application under 37 CFR 1.53(b).

All of the continued examination pursuant to the filing of the request by the applicant is properly excluded from the delay attributed to the Office. 35 U.S.C. 154(b)(1)(B)'s guarantee of a total application pendency of no more than three years provides for adjustment of the patent term for delay due to the Office's failure to issue the patent within three years, but does not include "any time consumed by continued examination requested by the applicant under 35 U.S.C. 132(b)." It is not necessary to mitigate the effect on the 20-year term to the extent that applicant has requested that the Office continue to examine the application via a request for continued examination, in lieu of, the filing of a continuing application under 37 CFR 1.53(b).

In this instance, a request for continued examination was filed on April 26, 2007, and the patent issued by virtue of that request on May 31, 2011. Pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 154(b)(1)(B)(i), the period beginning on January 21, 2011 and ending on May 31, 2011 is not included in calculating Office delay.

CONCLUSION

In light thereof, the correct patent term adjustment is 886 days, which is 913 days of delay under 35 U.S.C. 154(b)(1)(A) plus 85 days of delay under 35 U.S.C. 154(b)(1)(B) reduced by 112 days of Applicant delay.

The Office will *sua sponte* issue a certificate of correction. Pursuant to 37 CFR 1.322, the Office will not issue a certificate of correction without first providing assignee or patentee an opportunity to be heard. Accordingly, patentees are given **one (1) month or thirty (30) days**, whichever is longer, from the mail date of this decision to respond. No extensions of time will be granted under § 1.136.

Nothing in this decision shall be construed as a waiver of the requirement of 35 U.S.C. 154(b)(4) that any civil action by an applicant dissatisfied with a determination made by the Director under 35 U.S.C. 154(b)(3) be filed in the United States District

Court for the District of Columbia within 180 days after the grant of the patent.

The Office acknowledges submission of the \$200.00 fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.18(e). No additional fees are required.

The application is being forwarded to the Certificates of Branch for issuance of a certificate of correction. The Office will issue a certificate of correction indicating that the term of the above-identified patent is extended or adjusted **by eight hundred eighty-six (886)** days.

Telephone inquiries specific to this matter should be directed to the undersigned at (571) 272-3230.



Shirene Willis Brantley
Senior Petitions Attorney
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UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
CERTIFICATE OF CORRECTION

PATENT : 7,951,142 B2

DATED : May 31, 2011

DRAFT

INVENTOR(S) : Iki et al.

It is certified that error appears in the above-identified patent and that said Letters Patent is hereby corrected as shown below:

On the cover page,

[*] Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 944 days

Delete the phrase “by 944 days” and insert – by 886 days--